

### NAVAL OBSERVATORY

The New Buildings Soon to Be Occupied by the Government.

Site-When Work Was Commenced and How It Has Progressed-Description of the Different Buildings and the Uses to Which Ther Will Be Put.



line of Massachusetts avenue extended. Or to localize the situation further between Grover Cleveland's former country residence and

re even now visible through the mass of foliage from the P street bridge over Rock creek, and The buildings are almost completed, part of

them being now occupied by the observatory force, and within a few weeks Capt. McNair and his staff will bid farewell to their present and his staff will bid farewell to their present miasmatic location, to the rickety old firetrap which they now occupy and will move into their new quarters. Prof. Hall, with his precious big telescope; Prof. Harkness, with his equally beloved little equatorial; Prof. Paul, with his books, and all the rest of the savants, computers and naval attaches will take their stations. George Anderson will be there, too, for they will all tell you that it would be incomplete without him and his own tender care of the big

THE FINEST NATIONAL OBSERVATORY. When all is settled it can be truthfully said hat the United States possesses as fine and complete, if not the finest, national observatory n the world. The instruments will rank with those possessed by any foreign country and the building itself will be without an equal. As for the talent, it goes without saying that there is



stentationsly that people will be surprised to be the result. The buildings when occupied

ngs has been a work of infinite pains, and it

plans which are due to him. A system of water works and an electric light plant on the premises are two important features.

The first proposition to move the naval observatory to another site was made by Gov. Shepherd. In his plan of improvements for Washington he decided that he wanted to observe the site of the old naval observatory. Beyond this again, on the northward line, stands the Prime Vertical building, and on each literate the site of the old naval observatory. dea to shave this down and fill in the neigh-boring flats with the material. This project

observatory he agitated the liter of moving it for another reason. It was apparent that the close proximity of the observatory to the Potomac river and flats had become a serious drawback. Not only did the malaria and miasma rising from the river and flats make life a burden to those engaged at the observators but the mist and fore emanating from tory, but the mists and fogs emanating from the same source often interfered with the ob-servations. Then the building was old and in-

In 1878 Congress authorized the appointment

ion. The commission was composed of Admiral men, Gen. J. G. Barnard and Mr. Leonard setts avenue will be conducted on a plan which strey. They recommended the purchase of will carry that boulevard in a graceful circle Whitney. They recommended the purchase of will carry that boule the property now occupied by James Elverson.

p of cowboys principally. d particulars of the battle at Cindad Bolivar. wo of which was received by telegraph, and which resulted in a large number of killed and wounded. The government forces were comwounded. The government forces were com-manded by Gen, Careras and the revolutionists were under the leadership of Gen Guerra. Careras had 700 men, while the revolutionists numbered about 1,100, but they were inferior n points of arms and discipline. Gen. Careras The Venezuelan consul's advices from the covernment at Caracas also contain the details The revolutionists conquered, but were too much exhausted to pursue their advantage. The consul further stated that Gen. Urdanetta and gone to Caracas to assume the post of vice president. President Villegas is a very old man

The Sad Excursionist.

reat enthusiasm by the people. Dr. Rojas Paul, the ex-president, has gone to Curacoa

This is the season when the summer outer goes boating in the daytime and gets sun-struck, goes promeneding in the evening and I'm glad his boy is musical." gets malaria and goes home at the end of the week and gets the blues because his money is all gone.

Admiral Rodgers found, however, that it would

be better to get more extensive grounds than this property afforded.

In 1880 Congress provided for another com-mission to look into the matter. This one was omposed of Admiral Rodgers, Senator William Pinkney White of Maryland and Representative Leopold Morse of Massachusetts. The commission called in President Barnard of Columbia College, New York; Henry A. Rowland and Charles Hastings of Johns Hopkins University. The result of their deliberations was the selec-SKETCH OF ITS GROWTH. tion in 1881 of the present site. It comprises about seventy acres of land and was bought for \$65,000. THE COST LIMITED.

> Congress limited the cost of the observatory to \$400,000, and proposals for its construction were advertised for in April, 1888. Work was commenced in that year, and proceeded slowly for awhile. There were numerous delays occasioned by failure of the contractor, but all obongitude FROM and the buildings will soon be turned over to Washington will be the government.
>
> Several buildings form the group, which will

reckoned hereafter from be known simply as the naval observatory.

a point on top of the The general character of the buildings is classic. hill west of Rock creek Greek, in feeling only, however, and differing and a little north of the from structures modeled directly after the ancient. Marble and stone are the principal ma-THE MAIN BUILDING.

The main building is about 300 feet long and 50 to 60 feet wide. This is in three sections, all in fine cut marble except one end section, which Mr. James Elverson's is rock faced and of larger dimensions than the other parts. This loftier west end is the small villa. This spot is equatorial building, three stories in height. new naval observatory. The the center, carried up from the stone foundaclassic outlines of the white marble buildings | tion independent of the floor, and thus escaping ibration, is the brick pier on which the smaller 9.6-inch equatorial instrument by Merz will be mounted. Next this are the elevator and stairwhen the October winds swirl the leaves from the trees they will stand out bold and prominent. chronometers are tested for the use of the navy,

height, with a basement and an attic. At its east end is the library running through the two stories. This section is a circular structure forty-eight feet in diameter. Two tiers of iron bookcases of a height of about twenty feet surand the walls, with a gallery between, and wing bookcases project into the room along the Accommodation is provided for about 35,000 volumes.

The middle division of the building contains

a number of large work rooms, a museum, &c., arranged on both sides of a corridor that runs entirely through this part, connecting the li-brary with the larger end. A transverse passage crossing this at the center leads to entrances on either side. The building in every part is finely lighted, and the central windows are capped with double transoms, giving a simple form of ornament. The interior finish in this main building is in white oak, with some of the floors in oak and others in tiles. A marble staircase is one of the solid features. The cellar, with flooring in Neufchatel asphalt, is fitted for storage. The attic serves as a ventilating cham-ber. In the first and second stories are convenient toilet rooms. The building is piped for gas and wired for electricity. It is to be heated by indirect steam. The flat portion of the deck of the roof, which is covered with slate, is to have an iron railing, and from this vantage point an excellent view can be obtained of the

inch Clark telescope. This is built with right- it into a cold colored ion has been carried on so quietly and so un-stenfationsly that people will be surprised to ning track. At the center are the concrete well represent an outlay of \$400,000, which has elevating floor to be used in conjunction is capable of adjustment to any desired angle.

Under the direction and superintendency of the building is constructed in undressed Tuckcapt. McNair the construction of the building is constructed in undressed Tuckabove marble, with water table, sill course, &c.,

finished to a smooth surface.

Directly north of this is the clock house ness and ability. There are many appreciable improvements about the place over the original plans which are due to him. A system of contains twelve concrete piers, solidly built built with dressed marble on the outside. This contains twelve concrete piers, solidly built and capped with bluestone to support the clocks. At either side the observers' buildings

ory stood. There are something over 1,000,000 contrasting in style with the larger ones in subject varies of earth in the hill, and it was his white marble. These structures are constructed with an inside lining of sheet zinc, while showarrangement the jackets between are ventilated thoroughly, the idea being to attain as nearly as possible a temperature and atmosphere within the house corresponding always with that out-side. Through this perfect system of ventilation the meteorological changes are so quickly transmitted to the inner space as to maintain unimpared the conditions of observation. This is very important where the exact time to be ervations. Then the building was old and in-secure, a regular tinder box, which endangered the valuable instruments and the almost price-iron outside, and with foundations in stone. The water works consist of a stand pipe fed

from a splendid well, and an adequate supply of water is assured.

To the northward of the main building is f a commission to consider the selection of a attractive and substantial residence, constructed ite for a new observatory and the cost of erec- for the officer in charge of the observatory. It is hoped that the extension of Massachu-

# From London Nature.

A curious account of the piratical Tugere tribe of New Guinea has been published in most The steamship Caracas, which left La Guyra, of the continental geographical journals on the Senezuela, August 20, arrived in New York authority of "an English medical missionary, resterday and brought information of consider-Dr. Montague," who was picked up by a Dutch war vessel near the boundary of Dutch and British New Guinea. The gentleman told a re-Venezuelan consul here received news that Gen. Crespo, chief of the revolutionists, was in stream the force the government soldiers. The Guinea, nor has any mission station been re-cently raided by the Tugere, there is no doubt that some mistake has been made. It is impos-sible that so serious an incident as the imprison that such a thoroughly piratical people as the Tugere could show the diligence in agriculture and the relatively high civilization with which

## the story credits them.

Daisies and Buffalo Bugs. From the Hartford (Conn.) Times. A queer thing was told us the other day by a lady whose new house suddenly became infested with buffalo bugs, which eat everything in their path. A friend told her that the buffalo bug's birthplace is found in the golden cup of the lovely common field daisy that everybody loves. Determined to investigate the matter she looked into some daisy cups growing in a field, and sure enough, there she found in several daisies the detested insect comfortably taking its ease. Since the Oscar Wilde fashion of bringing da sies into the house for decoration is common if the daisy theory is true it is worth knowing,

### ----

he steamship sailed. Gen. Urdanetta entered La Guayma at the head of 1,600 troops, having eft 800 at Porto Cabello, and was received with From the Rider and Driver.
"I'll have you arrested for making false representations. I bought that horse of you only because you told me he had a record." "Very true, but the record is a bad one. You didn't ask me what kind of a record he

> From the Boston Transcript, "I hate Smithwick," said Brownstone

"Why?" asked his friend.
"Because I am going to give him

## FRAUDS IN JEWELRY

Written for The Evening Star. York | jeweler who claims to manufacture imitation diamonds by new process, which consists in electro-plat-

which is a kind of glass containing an extra

though without luster.

Enormous quantities of paste diamonds are imported to New York and distributed over the imported to New York and distributed over the United States every year. They cost about 25 cents apiece by the gross. They are made in France, where the business of cutting them is an extensive industry. Wholesale dealers here do them up for sale in parcels of white paper, numbered according to size. Hundreds of thousands of them are mounted in plated jewelry at Providence and Attleboro. A manufacturer who wishes to make fifty gross of cheap diamond rings or studs sends on a sample ring or stud with an order for a corresponding number of "stones" of the required size.

BOCKY MOUNTAIN GEMS. In the west there is a great sale for "Rocky mountain gems," as they are called. They are supposed to be precious stones of various kinds obtained from rich deposits of such valuable minerals along the backbone of the continent. In reality they are nothing but cut glass. The In reslity they are nothing but cut gass. The fakir who deals in them usually comes to town in the guise of a jewel merchant and hires a window in a shee shop or some other reputable business establishment on the principal street, business establishment on the principal street, wherein he spreads out attractively a lot of wherein he wherein he wherein he wherein he wherein he wa red. blue and green "sparklers," including a choice assortment of alleged
diamonds. The colored ones are represented as rubies, sapphires and emeralds,
all native. They are not worth 10 cents each.

Both of these methods are popular with the but they sell for dollars, being usually weighed out by the carat for the sake of impressiveness. Not long ago a vender of such wares in New York palmed off a number of 25-cent diamonds

THE GULLIBLE PUBLIC.
Mr. Geo. F. Kunz, the New York diamond expert, had a conversation in Denver with one of these fakirs, who told him that he had made these fakirs, who told him that he had made ish. As a matter of fact, however, they are these fakirs, who told him that he had made \$3,000 at the business in three months on a capital of \$17. "A lady came in here the other day," said Mr. Kunz to a writer for The Star, "with some glass 'gems' in silver settings. She wanted them set in gold, but I suggested to her that silver was quite good enough for them. She was astonished to learn that they were not real precious stones, having been obliged to wait three weeks at a hotel in Hot Springs, Ark, while a dealer there pretended to be engaged in cutting them. People are so commonly gullible ish. As a matter of fact, however, they are merely the crystalline lenses of the eyes of large squids or cuttle fish. In the rainless region whence they were obtained the corpses of the dead were dried in a sitting posture on the salty sands and nitro beds, often thousands in one place. Being thus exposed to the public gaze, cuttle-fish eyes were placed in the orbless sockets of the mummies to render their appearance more attractive. For this purpose each spherical lens was cut into two hemispheres. in the rinst and second stories are converged to electricity. It is not before the contraction of the rock, which is covered with slate, its no wonder swindlers are often made point an excellent view can be obtained outning country.

THE BIG TELESCOPE'S HOME.

A separate structure is provided for the Cark telescope. This is built with right can cold colored solution. The risk provided walls in the division facing northward angled walls in the division facing northward and ether there weeks at a less sockets of the mummies to render their purpose and wire for sex mummies to render their purpose and wire for sex mummies to be dealer the purpose and wire for sex mummies to render their purpose and wire for sex mummies to render their purpose and wire for sex mummies to render their purpose and wire for sex mummies to render their purpose and wire for sex mummies to render their purpose and wire for sex mummies to render their purpose and wire for sex mummies to render their purpose and wire for sex mummies to render their purpose and wire for sex mummies to render their purpose and wire for sex mummies to render their purpose and wire for sex mummies to render their purpose and wire for sex mumming the sex sex of the mummies to render their purpose and there weeks at a less sockets of the mummies to render their purpose and there weeks at a less sockets of the mummies to render their purpose and their their purpose and there weeks at a less sockets of the mummies to render their purpose and their their to wonders wildlers and sex sex on the other was and their their their same of the sex of their sex sex of their sex sex of their their to wonders wildlers and sex sex of their their to wonders wildlers and sex of their their same of their sex of their sex of their same of their sex of their same matter so as to give it the look of a sapphire, emerald or what not. Of course it has the approcess is to make the 'gem' out of two pieces of crystal, joining them with a transparent green, red or blue cement. The color of the cement appears to the eye disseminate through the stone.

THE EFFECTIVE DOUBLETS. "The most effective counterfeits of precious plane of the girdle. Now, if you substitute a piece of French paste for the lower part of the stone and fasten it with a transparent glue to the upper part you have a doublet. It is nothing but a bit of glass with a real diamond top, but it is very likely to deceive even the eye of an expert. The usual method of manufacture is to take a thin slip of diamond for the top, uniting it with a gum mastic to the paste bottom. Supposing that the top weighs a carat and a half and is worth \$125, the imitation thus and a half and is worth \$120, the imitation thus produced will weigh four carats and will represent a stone having a value of \$1,000. But doublets are most commonly made with rubies, sapphires and emeralds. To manufacture an emerald in this way the top may be of red garnet, white rock crystal or white topaz. Green glass is used for the bottom, and the two are attached with gum mastic. Though it seems incredible, the green of the glass neutralizes the red rays of the garnet so that they are not perceptible. If garnet is employed, the joining is best effected by heating when the surfaces are slightly fused. The process is the same for rubies and sapphires. only that red glass and blue glass are used for

COLORING SAPPHIRES. "White sapphires are made to look blue and thus multiplied many fold in value by a more expert knows that the ring or what not that is touch of blue coloring on the point at the bottom of the stone, throughout which the blue tom of the stone, throughout which the blue rays distribute themselves. The same effect is sometimes obtained by the use of a little blue not mistake the fact that the ring is not as good enamel in the setting. Speaking of painting gems, I dare say you remember the sensation that was made a few years ago by a newly invented fraud which consisted in applying a blue vented fraud which consisted in applying a blue aniline wash to off-color and slightly yellow the ring streak. Of course, a hall mark would diamonds. The process made them seem a diamonds. The process made them seem a brilliant blue white, increasing their apparent imitation of it in France is as great a crime as counterfeiting money. It would be value enormously. A great many of these cheats were successfully marketed, but it happened one day that a purchaser washed one of them in alcohol, which promptly removed the tint. They were quite water proof.

Intraction of it in France is as great a crime as counterfeiting money. It would be quite as satisfactory if every jewelry maker in the United States were compelled to put his name on all of his goods. At present the debasing of gold by a few carats below its represented purity is yeary component.

SELLING POOR STONES.

"Most of the cheating in diamonds is done by selling poor stones for good ones. There is popular notion that diamonds can be bought a popular notion that diamonds can be bought more cheaply from pawnbrokers than from reputable jewelers. Nevertheless, it is likely that the money lenders are very well acquainted with the value of the stones they offer for sale, and the gems exposed in their windows on white cards marked 'Great bargain, \$250,' the market, not desired by the dealers to whom they have previously been offered, being com-posed of off-color, flawed and 'spread'—that is, too broad for their depth—stones. It pays to wear them. On trying to sell them the owner always finds that he can get but a small frac-tion of what he paid for them, whereas gems of first-rate quality will bring from 50 to 75 per

"At this season of the year a brisk business is done by fake lapidaries at many seaside re-Various Tricks in the Gem Trade.

Various Tricks in the Gem Trade.

THE GULDIBLE PUBLIC.

Imported Glass Diamonds—"Rocky Mountain Gems"—Ways of Counterfeiting Precious Stones—"Doublets" and Painted Diamonds of Counter Gems monds—Jewels from the Beaches—Artificial heat. This sort of business is pursued on quite Rubies and Pearls—Necklaces of Mummies' a scale by fakirs at English watering places, who go so far as to sow the ocean with fragments of green bottle glass, which are washed ashore in a water-worn condition, to be subsequently picked up by deluded holiday makers, who are persuaded by the lapidaries that they have found emeralds or aquamarines.

PUSING BUBY SPARKS. "There was a great sensation a while ago," continued Mr. Kunz, "over the reported discovery by a French inventor of a process for consists in electro-plating bits of rock crystal with a solution of diamond dust in hydrofluoric acid. The stones find a ready sale, notfluoric acid. The stones find a ready sale, notwithstanding the fact that such a process is palpably impracticable. To begin with, diamond dust is not soluble in hydrofluoric reid. As a matter of fact the counterfeit gems are simply French paste, which is a kind of glass containing an extra quantity of lead. When cut in facets it has more play of color and fire than rock crystal, though without luster. little demand for them

ARTIFICIAL PEARLS.

"Artificial pearls, you know, are merely small own-glass balls, lined with the coloring matter obtained from the inside of the scales of small fish called the 'bleak' that is plentiful in Europe. They are filled with wax, to make them strong and keep the lining from scaling

There does not seem to be any prospect that diamond mines will be found in the United States. The biggest diamond ever discovered in this country was dug up by a laborer while grading near Richmond. It had a big flaw on one side and was injured somewhat by the finder, who put it into an iron furnace to test its quality. It weighed nearly twenty-four carats and cutting reduced it to slightly less than twelve carats. John Morrissey once loaned \$6,000 on it, but probably it is not worth one-tenth of that today. A great many diamonds have been destroyed by ignorant persons who attempted to cover by ignorant of the co NECKLACES OF MUMMIES' EVES.

York palmed off a number of 25-cent diamonds at the rate of \$13 a carat. Suit was brought against him, but he escaped on the ground that the "gems" had not been returned to him as unsatisfactory within thirty days.

pretend to be, you may remember what a three was a while ago about necklaces and other ornaments composed of the eyes of Peruvian mummies. Their structure was like that of mummies. Their structure was like that of "Speaking of things that are not what they

such as war, they represent the best possible shape in which to have money, being readily portable and easily concealed. Half a million ollars' worth of them can be stowed away in one's waistcoat pocket. The danger of owning jewels of great worth has vastly diminished. In ancient times they were perilous treasures to possess. If you have read the romantic history of the Kohinoor you will remember how that great stone overthrew monarchs and caused princes to blind and murder their own brothers

gold jewelry in France to indicate its fineness. government, who test the articles submitted to them and make a little jag on each piece to cer-tify that it is up to the requisite grade of purity. For this purpose they scrape it on a kind of black jasper, which is known as 'Lydian touch-stone.' It makes a yellow mark. They have also little pencils of gold, which are graded all the way up from 12 certainty lets were to the the way up from 12 carats, let us say, to 24 carats. Suppose the piece of gold that is being tested is surmised to be about 22 carats. A yellow mark is made alongside the first one with the 22-carat pencil. Then acid is poured over both streaks, and if they both fade away simultaneously the

sented purity is very common in this country ----Fast Trains Are the Safest. From the Indianapolis News.

Superintendent Darlington of the Pennsyl vania lines is of the opinion that fast trains are the safest, and unless there is a defect in the track an accident seldom happens to them. "Our No. 7," says he, "is known to be an exceedingly fast train, and every one keeps out of its way. At Knightstown, for instance where our fast trains pass through at nearly sixty miles an hour, no one has ever been hurt. nances that the people are burt. They know the trains are compelled to run slow, and take their time about getting across the track. The experience of railroad men is that fast trains are the safest. In the event of cattle on the track it is better, too, to hit them hard than easy. I was on the engine of a freight train the waist line, or else with a simple flat fold

the fact that a lady chanced to bring one of her rings to Tiffany's to have the setting fixed. END OF THE SEASON.

Diamond Expert Kunz Talks About sorts, who incite people to hunt on the beaches The Summer Girl's Reign Nearing Its Close.

SOME POPULAR STYLES.

Beautiful Combinations for Garden Parties The Attractiveness of the Pretty Girl in Simple White-Preparing for Autumn-Green and Purple to Be Favorite Colors.



and white silks, with enormous puffed sleeves standing out from the shoulder about twelve inches. A very pretty dress may be made by a laying a white figured muslin over a white a square cut opening, silk. and then hanging

At a garden party last week the hostess woman of great beauty, who makes a point always to wear exactly the right thing at the right time, made her appearance on the lawn clad in an exquisite pale rose gown di-rect from a leading metropolitan establishment, where it had been "confectioned," as they term it, especially for this outdoor fete. Now imagine, if you can; the feelings of this fair hostess to see one of her friends, a tall girl of remarkably fine figure, make her appearance on the lawn wearing a costume qualified to give the lookers on an attack of the "creeps," being of a garish hue of reddish yellow in combination with magenta. During the whole afternoon this horrer hovered about the fair vision of with willing it as about the fair vision of pink, "killing" it, as the artists say, most effectually. Could this have been her object? It would be a severe thing to

The initial illustration sets forth a very seasonable outdoor gown for a young girl, the material of the skirt being a mauve crepon trimmed with jet galloon, and a blouse in surah made up over adjusted lining and also trimmed with the galloon. The belt is sewed to the skirt and hooks on one side. The sleeves are



and covers the whole front. The straight colhave lace cuffs. There is also a belt and pla tron of galloon embroidered with dull green silk on a peach-colored background.

It is very common at this period of the season to see sleeves differing in color and mastones are what are known as 'doublets.' To make an exploration clear let use an exploration clear let use the Duke of Brunswick kept his celebrated terial from the stuff in which the gown is made. make an explanation clear let us consider a diamond to be divided into two parts by the plane of the girdle. Now, if you substitute a piece of French paste for the lower part of the monds, though twenty-five years ago \$25,000 was considered an astonishing investment in this. The velvet sleeve invariably ends in a deep flarand add a peculiar charm to an artictic toilet. form of property. But there is no danger involved, because the jewels are kept in safe deposit boxes save on the occasions when they are actually in use. The world's entire stock of diamonds is valued at about \$1,000,000,000.

THE HALL MARK.

"Attempts have been made to introduce in larly effective in combination with soft.

this country the 'hall mark,' which is put on gold iewelry in France to indicate its fineness. silk gauzes, silk muslins and the whole long Every French manufacturer of jewelry sends his products to the official hall markers of the government, who test the articles submitted to hand and arm. Some of these puffed sleeves are divided in the middle by bands of silver are divided in the galloon. In all cases belts and collars should present the same scheme of ornamentation.



FOR SUPPLEMENTAL SEASON. In the third illustration will be found pic tured on the right an altogether charming toilet for a summer fete or afternoon occasion. The material made use of is a flower figured batiste, cream ground, with shaded pink carnations. The large collar, which is put on separately, is finished with a deep flounce of lace and fulls in epaulets over the puffed sleeves. The straight collar, ornamented with pink velvet ribbon, is sewed to the large collar. The lower sleeve is set off with bracelet bands of ribbon. The wide belt is formed of the stuff, pleated, or of the ribbon, lined with stiff mate-rial and boned. In the figure on the left is shown you a very stylish wrap in striped beige crepe garnitured with lace. Chantilly lace and black moire ribbons are used for this lace and black moire ribbons are used for this purpose, also jet passementerie and beige velvet for the yoke. At the back there is only one large pleat. A deep flounce of Chantilly finishes the wrap at the bottom, surmounted by a strip of galloon. At the back the yoke is rounded, and the lace which edges it is saught up on each shoulder with a bow. At the waist line at the back there is a how with long ends.

once when we ran into a flock of sheep. The animals were shuddled together around the beginness of the dearest sometimes arrange off-colored diamonds on black cotton or in black.

"Dishonest dealers sometimes arrange off-colored diamonds on black cotton or in black of diamonds on black cotton or in black.

"Dishonest dealers sometimes arrange off-colored diamonds on black cotton or in black of the flowers and try to sell them at people's houses or at hotels in the evening. Of course, no person who knows what he is about will buy precious at the continues of the flowers the waist line, or else with a simple flat fold down the middle. And I need hardly add that



A SEPTEMBER IDYL. In the fourth picture you will find a pretty white gowns, and it must gown for the end of summer. It is made up in be conceded that a fresh figured linen, or you might choose batiste. There is a plastron of surah and a belt of There is a plastron of suran and a beit of pleated ribbon. The sleeves reach only to the elbow, below which the arm is covered with through the valley of Virginia. It was novel, open-work silk mitts. The skirt is set off at the bottom with two narrow flounces of the

of a square yoke, from which it falls straight a threatened attack of nervous prostration, the down over the dress and is not belted in or set result of overwork. Harry had no confidence off with any drapery or sash of any kind. Such a garment is very trying and calls for a tall, well-proportioned figure, which, of course, is dimly seen through its transparent folds. These tunies, which, by the way, may be made either levs. Alfred went because of the opportunity to sketch business, which, by the way, may be made either levs. Alfred went because of the opportunity to be to be the opportunity to be the course of the opportunity to be the oppor tunics, which, by the way, may be made either or piece lace, tulle or gauze, may be worn in light colors over dark, or in dark shades over man. satin, gathered around light underskirts, as ecru tulle over pale green satin, or fine black chantilly over corn-colored sik.

An outsider, George, was invited to form one satin, or fine black chantilly over corn-colored sik.

An outsider, George, was invited to form one satin, or fine black chantilly over corn-colored sik.



The last illustration shows still another nov

elty in late summer gowns -a terra cotta glace serge. The bottom of the skirt has three rows of satin ribbon of the same shads, separated by open-work gold galloon. The corsage is trimmed in the same manner and also has a pleated lace collarette. This collarette has a straight collar all was alike in certain salient points, but each collarette. This collarette has a straight collar covered with ribbon and ornamented with ribbon loops falling over the lace. The cuffs are garnitured like the skirt and corsage.

In spite of the fact that the summer girl has yet a brief space of time in which to display her dainty feet dressed in white canvas shoes or thought for dark presents and a stylish leathern belt, while George sought the collar of the same than the summer girl has yet a brief space of time in which to display her the points of resemblance. Harry's distinguishing mark was a pair of gold-bowed glasses and a stylish leathern belt, while George sought the collar of the same than t

danty feet dressed in white canvas shoes of thrust into dark russets, yet it is quite ap-parent that she pauses now and then to give a thought to that glorious season of deep tones and gorgeous colorings which we call fall. What will the mistress of the modes proclaim? tecognition in a pair of heave knee breeches that had been strongly if not artistically half soled with a different material, and long stockings in-What will the mistress of the modes proclaim?
As yet I hear only whisperings. Green is to be a prime favorite, not dull shades, but vivid tints and tones, and browns, too, are to be tints and tones, and browns, too, are to be tints and tones, and browns, too, are to be dust and perspiration he so nearly resembled a member of the Wayside Wanderers' Union that he was a joy to the eye, but after one day's dust and perspiration he so nearly resembled a member of the Wayside Wanderers' Union that very modish in strong colors. Purplish reds, known as magentas, will be in high favor, as also dahlia, hyacinth and all the purples that get their brilliancy from red. Bonnets and hats will be relieved by velvet ribbon in cherry and road, Washington's famous drive, a highway will be relieved by velvet ribbon in cherry and constructed by construction of the Wayside Wanderers' Union that only his white helmet saved him from the dogs.

or three pounds of marshmallows, invites half a dozen friends, and that is all the preparation required. However, a small amount of kindling wood must be taken along, with which to build a small fire in an unfrequented spot on the beach, away from crowds unfamiliar with so refined a species of entertainment.

When the fire is blazing merrily or, better still, when it has died down to red embers, each member of the party takes a sharpened stick and affixes upon the end of it a marshmallow. Simultaneously all those engaged hold their marshmallows over the embers, as close as possible with avoidance of burning, and roast them carefully, turning the sticks around dexterously, so as to brown the marshmallows nicely on all sides. This requires some skill, because marshmallows are highly inflammable and will take fire if not very prudently handled.

THE MOST INTERESTING POINT about the process is that the marshmallows, is slowly roasting, swell up to considerably more than their normal size. When done they are morsels for the gods, resembling in flavor the most exquisite meringue, with a delicious nutty and crusty outside. It is a sort of sublimated combination of candy and cake, all in one bite, though the proper fashion is to nibble the roasted marshmallow off the end of a stick. One set consumed each person pokes the point of his wooden skewer through another person pokes fough another to is repeated shed. Marshimedium for a young lady proprintely exlows off each dea is sure to able.

Harry knew of a good camping place just shead. For once he was right. Between the road and the canal, under a heavy bluff, out of which a clear, cold spring trickled, there was a small, it is evel spot carpeted with a short, thick growth of grass and sheltered by a group of old oaks. Below the canal widened into broad water, originally a natural depression, now a small lake embowered in foliage. Glinting in the sunlight it is a diamond set in emeralds, and the slow canal boot which grayls along the original poor. marshmallow, and the performance is repeated until everybody's appetite is satisfied. Marshmallow roasts are an excellent medium for flirtation, mutual regard between a young lady and young gentleman being appropriately ex-hibited by nibbling the marshmallows off each other's sticks. Accordingly the idea is sure to grow in favor and become fashionable.

world are made in New York and Brooklyn," said a dealer in sporting goods to a STAB directed how to build a small oven, George and man yesterday. "Those which are entered by small but gilded youths in the races at Central and Prospect parks on appointed days when prizes are offered are actual reproductions on a limitative scale of famous realts. They were

and Prospect parks on appointed days when prizes are offered are actual reproductions on a diminutive scale of famous yachts. They measure from three to six feet in length and cost from \$40 to \$75 each, sloops and cutters being the favorites just now. Here is one that is copied after the original model of the celebrated Wasp and over there is another from the design of the Mayflower, which is one of the most popular and fastest patterns.

"You can see for yourself how beautifully these boats are made, with sails and rigging as complete as any real yacht, decks inlaid with narrow strips of different woods and an automatic steering apparatas, by which a straight course is maintained, the rudder being connected with the boom of the mainsail. The hull of each little craft is cut out from one solid block and the keel is of lead. All of these details apply to the twelve-inch sloop, which can be lowered and hotsted and a brass rail all around. However, if you want appurtenances appropriately elegant and elaborate no end of them are spreading trees, with a panorama of changing river scenery always in view. One day dissipated the dream. A muddy, sluggish current, with miry banks overgrown with foul weeds and resonant with the hoarse bellowing of frogs, is not romantic, and when mile after mile of it is put behind and the same broad, exasperating curve shows up for a mile ahead it becomes worse than monotonous. If farmers' wives grow weary with the never-ending sameness of their life, canal boatmen and their wives should go staring mad.

lowered and hoisted and a brass rail all around. However, if you want appurtenances appropriately elegant and elaborate no end of them are imported from England and France.

"For example, here are real brass cannon suitable for yachts, from two inches to five inches long. They are meant to be fired. And here is a complete cabin with companion way and skylights, which is intended to be fastened to the deck of a little steamer. In this box are miniature life preservers, steering wheels

Water. Reaching the edge the view is magnificent. The river is pent up between solid grantic walls and fifty feet below you rolls and tumbles, sways and eddys, new failing in a solid sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are not solid nor a sheet and now broken into spray, as it rushes down the incline. The falls are

February it was pressing, and in March it was

carry was canvassed over and over again, bu

center. During the entire trip he was the first

EQUIPPED FOR THE START.

walking tour with an itinerary covering 300

miles, each man took a street car to make the

site shore seems to know that it mars a see

sylvan beauty with its suggestion of sordid trade.

Every party has one member anxious to do
all the work. The first dinner developed this
in Willis. He would do the cooking. The rest

walking along a remantic canal, in the shade of spreading trees, with a panorama of changing river scenery always in view. One day dis-

raters grows until conversation must be car-

ened the kid.

channel, and under its concentrated into a narrow channel, and under its pounding the very rocks seem to tremble. There is power enough here, if it could be utilized, to turn every wheel, light every house and furnish all mechanical power for the city of Washington sixteen miles away. In a pleasant-little park adjoining the tow-path a party of calored paragraphs. alone. We believe that the mighty interests which center around our desks can best be served when we religiously take the thirty days allowed us for recuperation. The three days' trip to Atlantic City and the three weeks of pinching economy which follow is a failure, likewise the week's ducking down the Potomac. where only malaria is found. In January the question of a summer vacation came up, in

In a pica-ant little park adjoining the tow-path a party of colored picnickers were enjoy-ing themselves in the immitable style of the African race. Coming up the path our white helmets and knapsacks made us conspicuous. All was ahead and as we came up there was some commotion in the effort to get a good view of us. One gentleman of color, broad shouldered and very black, crowded his way to the fence, while his ivories gleamed in a smile of recognition. recognition. How do yer do, comrade, is yer a taking a walk," with a grin and a grimace to Alf.
"Yes," was the somewhat short answer. birds, trees, mountains, springs and a daily shifting panorama of daily scenes, might avert "Yer don't pear to know me," and an opression of pain fitted over the black face.
"No," and Alf showed no desire to make acquaintance.
"Why, yes yer does. You and me sorbs to

water. Reaching the edge the view is magnifi

gether in de fif h battalian."

The black soldier evidently felt hurt that his white brother was so forgetful, and as we passed out of earsho! he was explaining to his dusky companion that "Dem ar white soldiers is a An outsider, George, was invited to form one getting mighty uppish when dey don't know dey own comrades. The declining sun gave warning that the day

was drawing to a close. All's carefully pre-pared map was examined and it showed Seneca, the first day's stop, six miles away. An hour later a native declared it was three miles. This no general agreement could be reached. No man appreciates the number of daily comforts which he enjoys until he tries to decide with was encouraging to four footsers and pack-rubbed men, but when twenty minutes later anwhich he can easiest dispense, and nothing is more striking than the alacrity with which one other native insisted that it was just three miles from the next bend there was a little man can give up another's vices. Alf clung to his bath brushes and scented soap, but was perfectly willing that Willis' pine should be left out. At the last moment another feature was added to the party in the form of a younger brother of George, who was immediately christened the kid. murmuring. Every man was silent now, evenmarinuring. Every man was shent now, even-ing shadows were gathering and the baoyancy of spirits of the morning had given way to a quietness that told of tired limbs and stiffening muscles. Conversation was limited to mono-It is proper that in every party there should be some one member around whom the decsyllables. Another bour passed and a third native knew that it was just three miles to Seneca This was too much and the carefully prepared map was roundly denounced and its author and tions of all may center, and the kid for med this the various natives advised to get together.
The result might have been mutiny had not consideration, but besides being a bond of union he was a ready excuse for every man in the crowd. If Alf wanted milk it was because the kid looked hungry. If Harry proposed a rest it was only because the kid looked tired. Take one by all means. He is a bald, bare but acceptable excuse for whatever any one wants. consideration, but besides being a bond of winter, but in the summer the heat of the sun so exyanded the iron and the road bed that he Sunday morning, June 12, was the day for the start, and 6:30 a. m. the hour. We were to start from Georgetown, and each was free to start from Georgetown, and each was free to or had affected the veracity of the natives.

B. W. G. Sunday morning, June 12, was the day for

### EFFECTS OF HOT WEATHER. first mile. Willis was the last to arrive and he completed a group as interesting as often graces the streets of the sleepy old town. The dress of Watchmakers Say That Sudden Changes of

Weather Are Dangerous to Them. From the New York World.

"Mainsprings are very much like people, said a Broadway watchmaker the other day. "They are as susceptible to extreme degrees of heat and cold as human beings. When the thermometer is hovering around the freezing point or dancing away up in the nineties the with a different material, and long stockings in-tended to display the delicate shapeliness of a well-developed calf. Willis' peculiarity was one that did not last; it was a white shirt, and at the that did not last; it was a white shirt, and at the

The jeweler said that on Monday, August 1 he received seventy-nine watches to be fitted only his white helmet saved him from the dogs with new mainsprings. This was on the Monday following the deadly hot spell of the last week in July. Other jewelers were seen, who

bough to redouble his efforts with his morning song. Then the black-covered market wagon of our German grocer, seats and chairs filled with placid matron and noisy, flaxen-haired children, a happy family party drinking in the June air and showing it in their rosy cheeks, while just in sight above the tailboard was the handle of a generous basket and the top of a little black keg. Next the single buggy with two souls that blend in one. A good horse, a smooth road, a handsome girl and a perfect June morning. A combination that leads to white veils and wedding bells.

Parallel with the road and at no great distance, but usually out of sight at the bottom of the hillside, with a heavy border of trees, runs the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, once an important highway for these parallel with the canal once an important highway for the contant highway for the conditions and spring before putting it in the watch, either by its color or the softness of its spring. These have been too highly tempered in the making and instead to being subjected to merely a red heat the fire has been brought to white heat, thus weakening the strength of the metal. The timest watches that are handled by reliable dealers are put through a "cooking and freezing" process before they are sold, for the purpose of testing their reliability in all temperature. The watch is first placed in a little metal box, which is made airtight. Then a strong gas flame is turned on the under surface of the box and is kept there for two or three hours, so that the watch, either by its color or the softness of its spring. These have been too highly tempered in the making and instead to be being subjected to merely a red heat the fire has been brought to white tempered in the making and instead to be being subjected to merely a red heat the fire has been brought to white tempered in the making and instead to be being subjected to merely a red heat the fire has been brought to white the propered in the making and instead to be the making and instead to be being subjec the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, once an important highway for the commerce between the east and the west, but now a decaying monument to the new order of things. Beyond that again, over against the low, heavily wooded and watch is allowed to freeze for an equal length rock-buttressed Virginia hills; the Potomac, of time, when its torture ceases and the ex-dashing through its rocky bed in its race for amination is made. If during this excessive ocean quiet, sends its never-ending murmur, low and sweet on soft summer evenings, hoarse and fierce on winter nights when swellen floods are rushing down.

A CAMP FOR LUNCH.

By 11 o'clock early breakfasts, hastily eaten

By 11 o'clock early breakfasts, hastily eaten and little enjoyed in the excitement of the start, Mainsprings are, however, about the only Mainsprings are, however, about the only part of a watch that the jeweler cannot successfully diagnose. They can guarantee any of the numberless little wheels or pivots or balances that go to make up the anatomy of the watch, but the mainspring has as yet baffled the most skilled makers of watches of all countries. It is not so much the severe extremes of the weather that prove fatal to these springs as it is the process of charging from but to cold as were forgotten. A little roadside store was raided and a supply of bacon, fresh eggs, bread the process of changing from hot to cold or vice versa. Like the human frame, if the ribbon-like little coil of steel can withstand the effects of this change it may be considered

proof against breaking when the change to normal weather comes.

Many people who have been possessors of new watches but a short time come into the dealer's with blood in their eyes, declaring that they have paid an enormous price for the timepiece and the mainspring has broken after only

"That is nothing." remarked the jeweler.

a week's use.

"That is nothing." remarked the jeweler.

"We have them suap in our case before the watch has ever been shown for sale." Others imagine that they might have wound the watch too tight, but this does not harm it. It is rather the jerky, hurried winding that will eventually tell on the temper of the metal. Every good stem-winder has a stop placed in the stem, which prevents the winding too tight. Damp weather has an ill effect on main-springs, and in England they do not, as a rule, last as long as in this country. A severe thunder and lightning storm also frequently proves disastrous to the durability of the spring. The dealer who took in seventy-nine watches on August I said that last summer on a day immediately following a terrific electrical storm there were twenty-one watches brought into his store within five hours for new mainsprings. The cost of a new mainspring is the small part of making such repair. It is the putting them in, the labor expended, that costs. It costs from \$12 to \$15 to put a mainspring in the Jurgensen watch and a little less in a Patek Phillippe, while in a cheaper American make it may cost only 50 cents or \$1.

A man purchased a \$300 Jurgensen from a leading dealer several years ago, and shortly after he left for a tour around the world. He was gone a year and when he returned he went back to the dealer with his watch and com-

was gone a year and when he returned he went back to the dealer with his watch and com-plained: "Here's a watch I paid you \$300 for a plantad: "Here is a watch I paid you \$300 for a year ago, and while I was traveling abroad it lost two minutes. You guaranteed it and I want you to make it good." The watch was placed in the window with this card beside it:

"This watch lost only two minutes in a yin a trip around the world. Price \$300." sold within an hour.

It is said that one bar of iron costing \$5 produce \$250,000 worth of mansprings.

Some springs are made in this country by the manufacturers of chenp watches. These springs are several feet long and take nearly two minutes to wind any

utes to wind up.

bishop of London recently took a cab from the house of lords to Fulham Paince, and on arriv-